



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/582,360	06/09/2006	Akihiko Sugiyama	040447-0283	1660
22428	7590	03/12/2010		
FOLEY AND LARDNER LLP			EXAMINER	
SUITE 500			BORSETTI, GREG	
3000 K STREET NW			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
WASHINGTON, DC 20007			2626	
		MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE	
		03/12/2010	PAPER	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/582,360	Applicant(s) SUGIYAMA ET AL.
	Examiner GREG A. BORSETTI	Art Unit 2626

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If no period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).

Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 22 January 2010.

2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 60-75 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 60-75 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some * c) None of:

1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) Information Disclosure Statement (PTO/SB/08)

Paper No(s)/Mail Date 12/2/2009

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date: _____

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. Claims 60-75 are pending.
2. Claims 60, 65, 67, 70, and 74-75 have been amended.

Response to Arguments

3. Applicant argues "In the step of selecting a category for the additional information, a category of the additional information is selected, which is suitable as a question or an explanation. For example, an expression prompting an answer to a question can be added to a question, and an expression confirming understanding or communication can be added to an explanation. The expression prompting an answer is, for example, "Please respond to... ". The expression confirming understanding or communication is, for example, "Do you understand?" or "Do you hear it?" (Remarks, Page 9, ¶ 3)

In response to applicant's argument that the references fail to show certain features of applicant's invention, it is noted that the features upon which applicant relies (i.e., ...*an expression prompting an answer to a question can be added to a question...* etc) are not recited in the rejected claim(s). Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993). The Examiner notes that the broadest reasonable interpretation of a category of additional information related to the type of sentence is any additional information about the sentence. The

argument is not persuasive.

4. Applicant further argues "Gabai is directed to interactive toys. However, "selecting a category of additional information related to the type of sentence" as claimed is not the same as explaining the cultural significance of dishes on a translated menu as disclosed in Gabai. In addition, the Office Action acknowledges that Gabai fails to explicitly disclose "classifying the inputted text as one of a plurality of types of sentences" and "selecting a category of additional information related to the type of sentence" as claimed in claim 60. See Office Action at p. 6" The Examiner notes that Gabai was not used to teach the purported limitation.

5. Applicant further argues "The Office Action asserts that the table identifying categories relating to the type of sentence such as a "Yes/No" question is equivalent to the claimed step of "selecting a category of additional information related to the type of sentence" as claimed. Applicants respectfully disagree. As stated above, the step of "selecting a category of additional information related to the type of sentence" can include, for example, selecting an expression prompting an answer to a question or selecting an expression confirming understanding. That is, identifying a type of sentence as disclosed in Shriberg is not the same as selecting a category of additional information as claimed, where that additional information will then be added to the inputted text" (Remarks, Page 10, ¶ 3)

Again, in response to applicant's argument that the references fail to show certain features of applicant's invention, it is noted that the features upon which applicant relies (i.e., *...an expression prompting an answer to a question can be added*

to a question... etc) are not recited in the rejected claim(s). Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993). The Examiner notes that the broadest reasonable interpretation of a category of additional information related to the type of sentence is any additional information about the sentence. The argument is not persuasive.

6. Applicant further argues "When determining whether a claim is obvious, an examiner must make "a searching comparison of the claimed invention - including all its limitations - with the teaching of the prior art." In re Ochiai, 71 F.3d 1565, 1572 (Fed. Cir. 1995) (emphasis added). Thus, "obviousness requires a suggestion of all limitations in a claim." CFMT, Inc. v. Yieldup Intern. Corp., 349 F.3d 1333, 1342 (Fed. Cir. 2003) (citing *In re Royka*, 490 F.2d 981,985 (CCPA 1974)). Here, the cited references fail to disclose each and every limitation in as complete detail as is contained in independent claims 60, 67 and 73-75" (Remarks, Page 10, ¶ 4) The Examiner disagrees. Each and every limitation had been previously addressed in terms of its broadest reasonable interpretation in the Office action dated 10/22/2009. The argument is not persuasive .

Information Disclosure Statement

7. The Information Disclosure Statement (IDS) submitted on 12/2/2009 is in compliance with the provisions of 37 CFR 1.97.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

8. Claim(s) 60-66 is/are rejected under 35 USC 101 for being nonstatutory. Under the most recent interpretation of the Interim Guidelines regarding 35 U.S.C.101, a method claim must (1) be tied to another statutory class or (2) transform underlying subject matter to a different state or thing. If no transformation occurs, the claim(s) should positively recite the other statutory class to which it is tied to qualify as a statutory process under 35 U.S.C. 101. As for guidance to areas of statutory subject matter, see 35 U.S.C. 101 Interim Guidelines (with emphasis of the Clarification of "processes" under 35 USC 101); As an example, the claim(s) could identify the apparatus that accomplishes the method steps, or positively recite the subject matter that is being transformed.

Although the amendments to claims 60-66 now have inputting and outputting steps through information processing/reproduction units, this is considered to be nothing more than insignificant extrasolutional activity. The limitations to which a device/machine are tied do not fundamentally affect the invention of "a method for processing information". The Examiner suggests providing a processing device (i.e. information analysis device, change processing device) in a limitation that performs processing fundamental to the invention. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

9. Claims 60-64, 66-70, 72-75 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable by Gabai et al. (US Patent #6773344 hereinafter Gabai) in view of Shriberg et al. (NPL Document "Can Prosody Aid the Automatic Classification of Dialog Acts in Conversational Speech?")

As per claim 60, Gabai teaches the method comprising:

receiving inputted text with an information processing device; (column 43, lines 20-34, the toy can read text for translation or speech synthesis.)
analyzing the inputted text with an information analysis unit to determine information to be added comprising the steps of: (Gabai, column 43, lines 3-19, ...*It is preferred, in such cases, that a toy not merely translate but combine its translations with other types of content that is appropriate to the given situation...* Gabai teaches the ability to read local or ancient languages, column 43, lines 20-34 where the scanner is an information analysis unit. Information to be added is appropriate to a given situation.)

selecting additional information in the selected category; an

(column 43, lines 44-50, the translation of a menu gives additional information pertaining to the dishes, the inscription translation provides additional historical commentary.)

adding the additional information to the inputted text with a change processing unit; (Gabai, column 43, lines 3-19, ...*It is preferred, in such cases, that a toy not merely translate but combine its translations with other types of content that is appropriate to the given situation...* Furthermore, column 43, lines 35-50 gives examples, one of which is that the user inputs a menu and then toy subsequently explains the cultural significance of the dishes. Figs .14 and 70 show that the output can be processed and generated from the internal toy process or an external computer/server depending on the complexity of the input/operation.)

outputting the inputted text to which the information is added with an information reproducing device. (Gabai, column 53, lines 26-36, ...*Their response includes, but is not limited to sound (including voice)... Fig. 66, 8085*)

Gabai fails to specifically teach, but Shriberg teaches:

classifying the inputted text as one of a plurality of types of sentences;
(Page 8, Table 1, there are dialog act classes that are identified)
selecting a category of additional information related to the type of sentence; and
(Gabai teaches providing additional information about analyzes text through the toy.
Shriberg, Page 8, Table 1, teaches that there are categories defining additional

information relating to the type of sentence such as declarative, yes/no questions to establish better dialog interaction between the user/machine.)

It would have been obvious to someone of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Shriberg with Gabai because "identifying whether an utterance is a statement, question, greeting, and so forth is integral to understanding and producing natural dialog." (Page 4, top of page) Therefore, it is intergral in improving dialog systems to advance human/machine interaction. Furthermore, it would have advantageous to include prosodic information for classification of utterances "since the same sequence of words can have different meanings depending, in part, on prosody." (Page 5, ¶ 3) as taught by Shriberg.

As per claim 61, claim 60 is incorporated and Gabai teaches:

wherein the inputted text is translation text that is translated from a first language to a second language with an automatic interpretation unit. (Gabai, column 43, lines 3-19, Figs. 58 A-B teach that the toy interprets the scanned information in a language not native to the user for the user's understanding.)

As per claim 62, claim 60 is incorporated and Gabai teaches:

wherein a voice synthesis unit converts the inputted text to which the information is added to a voice signal and outputs the voice signal. (Gabai, column 20, lines 14-36, ...*transfer information to the user through sound (possibly using text-to-speech technology)...*)

As per claim 63, claim 60 is incorporated and Gabai teaches:

wherein amount of information to be added is determined on the basis of an analysis result. (Gabai, column 43, lines 44-50, ...translating an ancient inscription a toy offers its user a historical commentary on the period and the occasion on which it was written and the subjects it concerns..., There is inherently a determined amount of available additional information because the database stores available additional information in the database that is retrieved based upon the analysis.)

As per claim 64, claim 60 is incorporated and Gabai teaches:

where the information is prestored corresponding to a keyword.
(Gabai, column 46, lines 40-67, the toy listens for keywords in its analysis to understand the input and produce the appropriate response. Also, example II (columns 45-46) shows that the information is related to the input keywords.)

As per claim 66, claim 62 is incorporated and Gabai teaches:

wherein the information is information for prompting a target.
(Gabai, columns 45-46, Example II, teaches that information is added for prompting a target using voice, column 46, lines 1-5).

As per claim 67, Gabai teaches:

an information processing device for receiving inputted text, having an

information changing unit for analyzing the inputted text to determine information to be added comprising the steps of: (Gabai, column 43, lines 20-34, ...*special scanner...* Further, Gabai, column 43, lines 3-19, ...*It is preferred, in such cases, that a toy not merely translate but combine its translations with other types of content that is appropriate to the given situation...* Furthermore, column 43, lines 35-50 gives examples, one of which is that the user inputs a menu and then toy subsequently explains the cultural significance of the dishes.)

selecting additional information in the selected category; an (column 43, lines 44-50, the translation of a menu gives additional information pertaining to the dishes, the inscription translation provides additional historical commentary.)

adding the additional information to the inputted text with a change processing unit; (Gabai, column 43, lines 3-19, ...*It is preferred, in such cases, that a toy not merely translate but combine its translations with other types of content that is appropriate to the given situation...* Furthermore, column 43, lines 35-50 gives examples, one of which is that the user inputs a menu and then toy subsequently explains the cultural significance of the dishes. Figs .14 and 70 show that the output can be processed and generated from the internal toy process or an external computer/server depending on the complexity of the input/operation.)

and an information reproducing device for converting and output from the information changing unit to voice. (Gabai, column 53, lines 26-36, ...*Their response includes, but is not limited to sound (including voice)...*)

Gabai fails to specifically teach, but Shriberg teaches:

classifying the inputted text as one of a plurality of types of sentences;

(Page 8, Table 1, there are dialog act classes that are identified)

selecting a category of additional information related to the type of sentence; and

(Gabai teaches providing additional information about analyzes text through the toy.

Shriberg, Page 8, Table 1, teaches that there are categories defining additional information relating to the type of sentence such as declarative, yes/no questions to establish better dialog interaction between the user/machine.)

It would have been obvious to someone of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Shriberg with Gabai because "identifying whether an utterance is a statement, question, greeting, and so forth is integral to understanding and producing natural dialog." (Page 4, top of page) Therefore, it is intergral in improving dialog systems to advance human/machine interaction. Furthermore, it would have advantageous to include prosodic information for classification of utterances "since the same sequence of words can have different meanings depending, in part, on prosody."

(Page 5, ¶ 3) as taught by Shriberg.

Claims 68, 69 are rejected for the same reasons as claims 61, 63.

As per claim 70, claim 67 is incorporated and Gabai teaches:

wherein the information changing unit comprises a memory device for storing the

information corresponding to a keyword, extracts the keyword from the inputted text and selects the information stored into the memory device on the basis of the extracted keyword. (Gabai, column 46, lines 40-67, the toy listens for keywords in its analysis to understand the input and produce the appropriate response. Also, example II (columns 45-46) shows that the information is related to the input keywords.)

Claim 72 is rejected for the same reasons as claims 66.

Claims 73-75 are rejected for similar reasons to claims 60 and 67. Claim 73 is the computer readable medium claim for the method of claim 60. The apparatus in claim 67 has been shown to be a computer based apparatus which inherently has to be programmed and executed from a computer-readable medium. Claims 74-75 are the terminal and server claims for the method and apparatus of claims 60 and 67. Gabai teaches that the toy can use cellular technology which is well known in the art to be able to independently process input as well as process the input through a server.

10. Claims 65 and 71 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable by Gabai et al. (US Patent #6773344 hereinafter Gabai) in view of Shriberg et al. (NPL Document "Can Prosody Aid the Automatic Classification of Dialog Acts in Conversational Speech?") and further in view of Uwakubo. (US Patent #6513011).

As per claim 65, claim 62 is incorporated and Gabai and Shriberg fail to specifically teach, but Uwakubo teaches:

further comprising analyzing reaction time of a target for which the voice is output (Uwakubo, columns 7-8, lines 63-67 and 1-8, ...*a time period is clocked in some times, from a time when a reaction is presented to the output unit 360 (to the user) to another time when the user starts action in response to the presented reaction...*)

and determining the information on the basis of the analysis result with the information analysis unit.

(Uwakubo, column 8, lines 21-31, ...*generate reactions or suspends the generating of the reactions, based on instructions from the conversation manage unit 330...* A reaction is generated based upon the reaction time of the user.)

It would have been obvious to someone of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Uwakubo with the Gabai and Shriberg device because "prior devices can not follow changes of a length of a pause (timing) in a conversation" (Uwakubo, column 1, lines 38-42) The combination of Uwakubo with the Gabai and Shriberg device would have been obvious to try because it improves smooth information transition and has a reasonable expectation of success.

Claim 71 is rejected for the same reasons as claim 65.

Conclusion

11. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to

applicant's disclosure. Refer to PTO-892, Notice of References Cited for a listing of analogous art.

12. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

13. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to GREG A. BORSETTI whose telephone number is (571)270-3885, (FAX: 571-270-4885). The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Thursday (8am - 5pm Eastern Time).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, RICHMOND DORVIL can be reached on 571-272-7602. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

Art Unit: 2626

Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Greg A. Borsetti/
Examiner, Art Unit 2626

/Talivaldis Ivars Smits/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2626

3/11/2010